

Job Risk Assessment

Name(s) of Risk Team Members: J. Scott, P. Callegeri, L. Campione				Point Value → Parameter ↓		1		2		3		4		5			
Job Title: Manual Material Handling				Frequency (B)		≤once/year		≤once/month		≤once/week		≤once/shift		>once/shift			
Job Number or Job Identifier: JRA 3-06				Severity (C)		First Aid Only		Medical Treatment		Lost Time		Partial Disability		Death or Permanent Disability			
Training and Procedures List (optional): Back Safety Training (web-based course at http://training.bnl.gov/)				Likelihood (D)		Very Unlikely		Unlikely		Possible		Probable		Multiple			
Approved by: E. Lessard Date: 5/5/2006 Rev. #: 0																	
Stressors (if applicable, please list all):				Reason for Revision (if applicable):						Comments:							
				Before Additional Controls										After Additional Controls			
Job Step / Task	Hazard	Control(s)	Stressors Y/N	# of People A	Frequency B	Severity C	Likelihood D	Risk* AxBxCxD	Control(s) Added to Reduce Risk	Stressors Y/N	# of People A	Frequency B	Severity C	Likelihood D	Risk* AxBxCxD	% Risk Reduction	
Manual lifting	Overexertion – injuries caused by excessive lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying	Back safety training, use of squat lift technique, use of a team lift, work planning, Note 1 below fully implemented, SBMS	N	2	4	2	2	32									
Manual lifting	Falls on same level	Proper selection of PPE (e.g.: slip resistant safety shoes), housekeeping rules, maintenance of walking/working surfaces, use of portable lighting to increase visibility at the job site, work planning, limit of 44lbs or use of mechanical equipment, team lifts, Note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	3	3	2	36									
Manual lifting	Bodily reaction – injuries resulting from bending, climbing, loss of balance and slipping without falling	Effective supervision at the job site, portable ladder safety training, back safety training, fall protection training, use of squat lift technique, use of a team lift, use of dollies, hand trucks, etc. to minimize manual material handling, use of portable lighting to increase visibility at the job site, work planning, limit of 44 lbs, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	4	2	2	32									

Manual lifting	Falls to lower level, such as falling from a ladder or over a railing	Portable ladder safety training, back safety training, fall protection training, proper selection of PPE (e.g.: slip resistant safety shoes), Fall protection harness and lanyard as required, selecting the proper ladder for the job, inspection of the condition of the ladder, use of portable lighting to increase visibility at the job site, work planning, OPM 1.25 for leading edge work on shield blocks, note 1 below fully implemented, weight limit of 44lbs.	N	2	4	2	2	32								
Manual lifting	Repetitive motion	Ergonomic reviews of the work, effective supervision at the job site, work planning, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	4	2	2	32								
Manual lifting	Being struck against an object while manually handling the load	Housekeeping rules, maintenance of walking/working surfaces, proper selection of PPE (e.g.: slip resistant safety shoes, work gloves), use of portable lighting to increase visibility at the job site, work planning, training, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	4	2	2	32								
Manual lifting - carrying a load up/down stairs	Falls to a lower lever and bodily reaction to trips	Hand rails, proper lighting, housekeeping rules, work planning, OSHA-compliant steps & handrails, limit of 44lbs per individual, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	3	3	2	32								
Minor climbing to reach stored crates	Falling, overexertion, bodily reaction	Maintenance of storage areas, housekeeping rules, use of portable lighting to increase visibility at the job site, work planning, proper selection of PPE (e.g.: slip resistant safety shoes), ladders, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	4	2	2	32								
Manually rolling (moving) large cable reels	Being struck by an object, such as while manually handling the load - foot or leg injury	Proper selection of PPE (e.g.: safety shoes), work planning, effective supervision at the job site, housekeeping rules, note 1 below fully implemented	N	2	3	3	2	36								
Manually rolling (moving) large cable reels	Overexertion – injuries caused by excessive lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying	Work planning, effective supervision at the job site, housekeeping rules, forktrucks, chocking of reels when stationary, note 1 below fully implemented, OPM	N	2	3	2	2	24								

<p>Further Description of Controls Added to Reduce Risk:</p> <p>Note 1: The following set of objectives and targets were adopted in FY 05 in order to help reduce the risk associated with manual material handling</p> <p>Objective: Improve Material Handling Programs</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Develop manual-lifting guidelines to reduce overexertion injuries –Ensure hoisting and rigging are performed by qualified personnel –Continue to increase awareness of injuries related to overexertion, slips, falls, bodily reaction, and repetitive motion –Develop a Job Risk Assessment for demolition work –Continue to increase worker involvement in the occupational safety and health programs –Implement more effective housekeeping programs in work areas –Encourage the Laboratory to develop a lab-wide program for safety and health review of all purchased items (e.g., rigging equipment) 					
*Risk:	0 to 20	21 to 40	41-60	61 to 80	81 or greater
	Negligible	Acceptable	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable